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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Capt. Shields and His Men.

The Manila news is that Capt. SHIELDS of the Twenty-ninth Infantry and fifty-two other soldiers have been captured or killed in the Philippines.

We do not suppose that this will cause WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN to cease from comforting and encouraging AGUINALDO by attacks upon the Republican Administration and by promising that if elected he, BRYAN, will haul down the Stars and Stripes. The Democratic candidate will probably continue to call for the surrender of the Philippines, LAWTON, Capt. SHIELDS and his men and others notwithstanding. But the news must fill the heart of every healthy American with the resolve to stand by our soldiers in the Philippines as they are standing by the flag which the Treaty of Paris formally

raised there. The people of the United States will neither order our soldiers to turn their backs on an armed enemy nor desert them while they are steadfast. The Americans will not -urrender to AGUINALDO in Luzon or to BRYAN in the United States.

The Dreadful Sacrifice Richard Croker Is Making for Bryan.

RICHARD CROKER remained in England during the Bryan campaign of 1896. Tammany Hall swallowed the Chicago platform and candidate as a necessity of preserving its party "regularity;" but the master of Tammany Hall, as a sensible man, kept out of sight while his agents were perfunctorily assisting the effort to bring about financial ruin for him, for themselves and for this great commercial capital.

Now, however, in the second Bryan campaign for the same purpose Mr. CROKER is on hand directing Tammany in person, as if he was actually the most feroclous of Bryanites, and betting on the side of BRYAN ostentatiously. Political prudence may require of him such a change of attitude; but in playing the part he is compelled to make a sacrifice so dreadful that he deserves commiseration

The rapid rise of RICHARD CROKER from modest and humble subordination to a command of Tammany more absolute than that of any other of its leaders throughout its history is one of the most remarkable things in American politics. Attempts at rebellion against his authority have been made by rivalry and envy, but he has always crushed them easily, so that never before was his dictatorship of Tammany so absolute as it is to-day. Of recent years he has not been afraid to leave his throne of power for months together, while he enjoyed himself or sought recuperation in England, though his absence was sure to revive or provoke plots for his overthrow among those who were restive under his iron rule. Without hastening his return he has always come back from the English racecourses and forthwith resumed unopposed dictatorship. ent in Tammany and be Men once promit fore the public have gone down into obscurity as a penalty for having provoked his disapproval or resentment. Anti-Tammany movements have been started, but whatever their apparent or ephemeral suc cess, they have speedily gone to pieces and teft no sign, while their leaders and organizers have usually ended by rendering submission to the Croker authority.

Now, all this indicates unmistakably and unanswerably that RICHARD CROKER is a masterful man; and he has commanded the public admiration which always goes out to such a character, even from those most opposed to him politically and those who most lament the moral influence of his career. He was a strong, self-contained man; but more than all, he won popular respect because he was altogether without humbug in his composition and his methods.

He has not played a false part. Still bet ter, his absolute leadership of the Tammany forces has kept in restraint a great element of the population of New York which might easily have been made dangerous to the security of its property and the stability of its society. As absolute controller of these forces he could have led them where he willed. Actually, he subdued tendencies among them which would have excited the alarm of conservatism if license had been suffered to them. Whatever the methods used and however reprehensible some o them may have been on purely moral grounds, they accomplished the end of making New York one of the most orderly and outwardly the most decent of the great disarmed the sensationalism of PARK-HURST.

Nor can it be denied that the most conservative interests of New York have assisted in strengthening the dominion of Tammany as exercised by RICHARD CROKER. He has himself become a very rich man, with investments reaching out into large corporate enterprises, by which his influ-

Suca is the reputation which RICHARD CROKER brought into this campaign. But what remains of it now? Read his dema-

gogic appeal to " young men:" the Republican policy means that their future employ choose as their master either MARK HANNA and the elected and controlled by themselves on the other Trust government means non employment, distress, beggary and despair, and will inevitably result in the loss of our liberites. I advise all young men, tree-spective of party affiliations, to read, think, talk and sufficient ground for divorce is one of the act. It is they and they alone who are to decide whether they will live under a trust-controlled empire or a republic founded on the consent of a free people

In other words, the vital issue of this campaign as far as the young men are concerned is whether they

This is strange talk to come from Mr. CROKER, himself distinctively a "trust" character, beside whose political mastership Mr. HANNA'S is servitude. He is mixed up with the corporations he calls with a mixture of yellow leaf and perique, "trusts" in them up to his neck. As a a decorated German porcelain with the sensible man he recognizes their value to branch of a tree for a stem, a meerschaum himself, growing out of their value and with an amber mouthpiece, a red clay benefit to the public, and as a sagacious in- with a yard of reed stem, an ordinary corn-

ees that the new organization of the industrial system which has come in is a natural and inevitable social evolution thich will tend only to the advantage of labor and open up for young men more successful careers as the reward of fidelity and ability than they could have hoped for in the past. These rewards, too, will go rather to young men bred to labor and selfdenial than to those not enured to work and who are accustomed to luxury.

Besides, it is a seditious utterance intended to affect mischievously the "trusts" and other business associations in which Mr. CROKER himself is concerned, whose respect and confidence he prizes and needs. The mob violence he feels obliged to incite in the interest of BRYAN would be against his own property. He is distinctively a product of the modern system of consolidation and organization his letter would arouse the populace to assail, and he has

peen enriched by it. One of the great causes of Mr. CROKER'S strength as it has developed has been his reticence of speech and the sagacity of the few words he uttered. He has been hitherto a worker rather than a talker; but in this campaign he vies with BRYAN himself in turbulence and volume of language. He is bragging like a ward politician and dissembling like the cheapest demagogue catering for the lowest of voters. This man of repose and reserve has become transformed for the moment into a blatant agitator. His letter to the young men reads like the composition of some callow Tammany novice.

Is not this a harrowing part for RICHARD CROKER to play? Does not his playing it indicate that the Bryan campaign is in desperate straits?

You know, Mr. CROKER, you cannot elect BRYAN even by pretending to be a fool; and the game is not worth the candle. Why, then, are you sacrificing your reputation as a man of common sense, which really you are, first of all?

A Base Conception of the Presidency.

A favorite piece of vulgar demagogy with BRYAN is to describe the President as simply a " hired man."

The President is just a hired man, he said, for instance, in a speech at Papillion in Nebraska on Thursday. " He has a longer term than the average hired man," he went on, " and gets better wages than most hired men, but he is nothing but a hired man." Candidates for election to the Presidency, according to his notion, are simply men offering themselves to be "We are willing to be hired by hired." the public," he makes them say, " will accept the salary provided by law and discharge the duties of the office."

Of course, that is one way in which the Presidency can be looked at. The most exalted places and the most illustrious personages and glorious deeds can be brought down by an ignoble mind to its own level. Patriotism, valor, self-sacrifice may be treated by it as inspired only by motives of gain comprehensible by the vilest nature. The grace, the dignity, the noblest elevation of humanity may seem to such a mind nothing more than ' hired " service.

If BRYAN or any other man chooses to regard them in that light of vulgar cynicism it is his unquestionable privilege thus to exhibit the degradation of his mind; certainly in this Republic, so far as concerns the Presidency, there is no law making less majesté a crime to prevent him.

In this Republic, however, the greatest in the history of the world and now the greatest State of the world, a heinous

The actual fallacy of his description of the President of the United States as " just | commercial hydras a good run for their a hired man " we do not need to point out | money. to any American familiar with the history of this Republic and with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Executive office. Such pecuniary compensation as the President receives, as every intelligent American knows, is not in any respect in the nature of "wages," but rather a sum bestowed in order that the President may maintain fitly the exalted dignity of his office as the representative before the world of the majesty of the American

They will never elevate to that exalted office any man who has no higher conception of it than that the President of the United States is " just a hired man " and differs from " the average hired man " only in getting " better wages;" nor any man who treats an election for the Presidency choice between "candidates willing to be hired by the public and to accept the salary provided by law."

It will be a grander and a nobler and a truer ideal of the Presidency which will send fifteen millions of American citizens to the polls on the 6th of next and repudiation in peace. November.

Her Pipe as Ground for Divorce.

One of the grounds on which Mr. LAM-BERT of Baltimore asks for a limited divorce is that Mrs. LAMBERT smokes a pipe. In view of the importance of the question, capitals of the world. That practical result | the learned Court may deem it proper to make a distinct deliverance as to the circumstances in which pipe smoking on the part of the lady is or is not sufficient cause for separation.

In that event the Court will naturally call for further specifications. To make the decision comprehensive and definite it will be necessary to know what kind of pipe and what sort of tobacco the lady uses. Two generations ago there were reputable dames in this country who made it a practice after each meal to light a place a crossmark beside the name, entirely clean T. D. and, sitting close by the jambs of the fireplace, permit the smoke to mingle with that of the smouldering backlog on its way up the chimney. The tobacco they used was ordinary smoking tobacco, bought by the pound at the general store. There is no recorded instance of the master of a house asking for a divorce because the mistress thus enjoyed herself. Whether similar indulgence in these days would be questions this action ought to settle. But it would hardly be claimed that the modern wife has the right to smoke navy plug in a black dudeen, sitting in the front parlor will crush the trusts, or whether they will permit the bay window. Thus it appears from these two extremes that there are various degrees of offensiveness in pipe smoking by the lady of the house. The Court will want to know whether the lady in this instance

favors an English bulldog pipe charged

pipes affected by lovers of the fragrant Then, the sort of tobacco she uses having been determined, the decision of the Court can be made as comprehensive as the question demands.

Mr. LAMBERT does not set forth that his wife offends him by smoking tobacco, but by smoking it in a pipe. Therefore the question of the lady's right to burn the weed in other ways will remain for settlement in some future action unless Mr. LAMBERT alleges in his further specifications that he suggested cigars or cigarettes as a substitute.

Lincoln's Answer to Carl Schurz. Mr. CABL SCHURZ made a long speech at Cooper Union last night, in which he

assailed President McKINLEY and denounced the policy of his Administration. It is appropriate therefore that this letter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to this same Mr. CABL SCHURZ should now be read again by the people. It was written thirty-eight years ago, having been dated Nov. 24. 1862, or in the second year of the war for the Union:

" I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections and the Administration is failing because the war to unsuccessful, and that I must not flatter my-

self that I am not fustly to blame for it. " I certainly know that if the war falls, the Admin stration falls, and that I will be blamed for it, whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if could do better. You think I could do better; there fore you blame me already. I think I could not do better: therefore I blame you for blaming me.

" I understand you now to be willing to accept the nelp of men who are not Republicans, provided they have 'heart in it.' Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts, or of ' heart in it'? If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others: and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject, I should have none left. Republicans or others-not even yourself.

" For be assured, my dear air, there are men who have ' heart in it ' that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine."

We have printed this before, but it bears reading many times as an exhibition of the spirit of the patient, forbearing, humorous Lincoln under the jabbing of a chronic faultfinder who owed to him only gratitude and profound respect.

Besides, it has a special application to the long speech of Mr. CARL SCHURZ last

Commercial Hydras. The Cincinnati Enquirer throws this

characteristic Democratic spear at the Octopus:

There has scarcely been an hour since the defeat of the Republican party in 1892 that the owners of the 'Trusts' have not been trying to evade the laws ch prohibit its organization. They have fought in all the courts to prove that they are not ' Trusta. They have taken advantage of every technicality they have forsworn themselves in every court - they have avoided processes they have changed its name they have outraged decency they have corrupted uries and debauched electors in the vain effort proving that they are not within the pale of the law. One thing abides: The people are after them, and as certain as the sun rises and sets they will overtake and destroy these commercial hydras. Courts cannot save them. No decision made, whether secured by corruption or incompetency, will shield them from the just indignation - the righteous wrath - their infamous robberies have aroused. The day has dawned which will witness their destruction. Their 'vested rights' are the vilest of pretences. Neither justice nor deserved punishment is sleeping. They

are merely patient" It is unpardonably impudent of the Trusts to take advantage of their technical rights in the courts. Such rights and all others should be taken away from them. The Trust should be killed and the Trusts moral offence against the American people grilled over a slow fire. Their property is committed by this man BRYAN in so should be confiscated for the benefit of base a characterization of the office which virtuous and deserving Trust smashers. If the people are after them, the people should be hard after them and give the

> But are the people after them and full of just indignation and righteous wrath? The commercial hydras have not prevented the people from becoming immensely prosperous. Under such circumstances it is hard to summon up wrath against commercial hydras. They must be pretty good hydras and entitled to wear

their heads Bogus and plenty of it is the Democratic fashion in campaign issues.

Where the Democratic Party Is At.

The language used by the Hon. ADLAN EWING STEVENSON in accepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President, reveals the nature of the transaction. Under ordinary circumstances, the Democracy's nominee for Vice-President would have of momentous consequence as merely a addressed the "supporters of the Democratic party." As it is, poor Mr. STEVENSON has to solicit " support of Mr. BRYAN."

The Democratic party, now but a companion to the Populists and Silver Republicans, is tagging on after " Mr. BRYAN." the representative of surrender in war

The Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN, of Alabama, at a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Asso ciation in the District of Columbia last Tuesday put the silver question at the top. The alleged "paramount" issue of imperialism he did not put at the bottom, but simply kicked it off the

platform. A citizen has been found to run on the so-called "anti-imperialist" ticket in Massachusetts, though it is not yet definitely known that he has accepted. The project of these anti-imperialists is the nomination in each State of one solitary, lonesome, solated, separate, Presidential Elector who shall "stand" without fear of rivalry or political competition to be voted for as a "protest" against all candidates an i parties. Thus in Massachusetts, which has fifteen Electors, each anti-imperialist voter will write the name of this one Presidential Elector on his ticket and

ignoring the other fourteen Electors. The comination of one political scarecro Elector in each State to be bailoted for as a protest against all the Presidential candidates in nomination and pledged, if elected, to support for President and Vice-President two candidates who have withdrawn from the field is diverting feature of a serious canvass.

We regret to see that the Hon. JOB BAILEY of Texas has bet \$15,000 against a stable of orses that Mr. BRYAN will be elected. Here Mr. BAILEY makes two mistakes. He is a foe of plutocrats and ought not to let people know that he is one. And if he is, he can find few surer ways of parting with his money than to bet it on Mr. BRYAN.

in his task of advising and commanding the Democratic world. He issued orders that the Hon. JOHN R. THAYER, the present Representative of the Eleventh Massachusetts Con gress district, should not be renominated without recanting his objections to 16 to 1. Mr. THAYER, a Gold Democrat with little or no sympathy with Bryanism, positively declined to recant and he will be renominated by a ma- will and F. R. Stockton. Prof. Aiwater's article on jority of about 100 to 7 of the delegates. Men | the Nutritive Value of Alcohol is likely to arous vestor he goes into them accordingly. He | cob, or some other of the many kinds of | of all sorts take a delight in girding at the | discussion.

immertal WILLIAMS, but still he keeps on his mighty way. He tells the Democrats what Duty and he bid them do. They refuse at the peril of his displeasure; and they seem

to feel a happiness in bearding that peril. The Hon, THOMAS PORTER of Lynn, Mass. the bard of the Massachusetts House of Repre sentatives, has been beaten by a rival states man who is not a poet. The enemies of postry

are recalling this sad specimen of Mr. PORTER'S

Where are the men, both young and old, Whose smile and handelasp I so need? I pause to think; my heart grows cold; Why, this is horrible, indee More than horrible; most horrible. Mr. Pon-

TER is an able citizen, but there are verse

which not gods, men er columns can bear.

ommissioner of Kansas, is the Fusion candidate for Gevernor of that State. He says that the bank deposits in it have increased greatly as the result of four years of good crops and that there will be a further increase of deposits and possibly a decrease of loans. "Our banks," he says, "could stand a withdrawal of deposits double the amount withdrawn during the panic of 1893 without calling in a single loan and still have a reserve of 20 per cent, in excess of the legal requirement." This is not a cheerful state of affairs for the Bryanites and will not help persuade anybody that Col. BRYAN

TRUSTS IN POLITICS.

was right in asserting that prosperity is on the

Their Status in Other Countries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The illogical attacks of Mr. Bryan and his party upon business combinations astonish the nations of Europe. Their experience with trusts has extended over a far longer period than ours, but they are not accustomed to a demagogical treatment of the question. These combinations flourished in all the great trading countries of Continental Europelong before America knew them because the conditions that made them desirable existed in Europe long before they appeared in the Western world.

But European demagogues have not succeeded in dragging trusts into politics as has been done in this country. Even in Austria-Hungary, where there has been some sort of organization against business combinations, the people will not follow the lead of the antitrust agitators. The reason for this in Austria-Hungary as in Germany is, as Consul-General Mason writes from Berlin, because trusts are regarded by the people as giving steadiness and regularity to business and as necessary under conditions that tend to stimulate flerce and reckless competition which is ruinous alike both to the selling and buying

The European nations regard trusts as purely business matter, serving legitimate purposes and subject to regulation by law so that the interests of all may be conserved. Trusta, both in Europe and America, acquire and retain a large volume of trade only by the merits and cheapness of their products.

Our Democratic friends themselves have repeatedly defined and indorsed those views on trusts that are held by intelligent men the world over. The Hon. B. T. Clayton, Democratic Congressman from Brooklyn, for example, said in the House last winter

"I would not advocate or assist in passing any law that would injure legitimate business or prevent comstnations, whether of men or of capital, for honest and proper purposes. We must protect capital when used to develop our resources, to establish and carry on our manufacturing establishments, our ratiroads, our various industrial enterprises, and our commercial business. It is only necessary that laws should be passed to prevent the abuse of the power that comes from the combination of large interests and to remedy those evils that now exist." This is a fair statement of the views and

policy not only of the Republican party, but of the great business and commercial interests on ooth sides of the ocean. BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

OLD MEN, THEY'RE AFTER YOU. What Young Democrats Should Do to Please Mr. Croker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Deeply impressed by Mr. Croker's advice to young men take an interest in politics. I beg leave to suggest that the young Democrats of this city who are left out in the cold by the old gang of officeholders who fill all the lucrative positions under the city government get together in the several Assembly districts and organize a Young Men's Democratic Club, and elect representatives from each Assembly district to a Young Men's General Committee for Greater New York. This is the only way for young men to get a hearing in New York city politics. It was the way in which James T. Brady and other smart young men got a recognition in the olden time

Perhaps Mr. Croker has got tired of the old barnacles of Tammany Hall, from the City Chamberiain down, who have been feeding at the public crip ever since the days of John Kelly; and if the young Democracy will only take him at his word and go into politics with a determination to be heard and seen, they will be able to compel Mr. Croker (should his talk at present be all soft-sawder and taffy) to . JOHN J. O'KEEPE. cognize them sure. 425 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET, Sept. 27.

The Coal Strike.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The for owing extracts taken from a letter just received from a friend living in Hazieton, from whom I requested an impartial statement of the merits of the strike, serve to vindicate every statement and opinion on the strike made in THE SUN. This gentleman's profession brings him into somewhat intimate rela ons with a number of miners, in different localities and his opinion has weight at this time:

"The miners here were not growling about bad imes, when all at once these agitators hove in sight and began to stir them up to a fever heat. This, of course, furnished amusement for the young bloods who are always aching for excitement of son but the old men felt badly about it and are still

"The strike looks like a Bryan bluff all the way brough, and many of us here take this view of it. know that plano lessons are given in several miners ouses and \$1 per hour paid for them without any

"Of course there are cases of sickness and death be accident in the mines which cause legitimate poverty but otherwise good clothing and sufficient food are in evidence. I have travelled by bicycle over nearly every road in this vicinity, and can tell you a good deal about appearances. It is true that some houses belonging to miners look pretty sloppy, but I believ that this is because the people are sloppy. The voteal miner's house is well built and is painted with red metallic paint, presenting a neat appearance They are all neatly furnished inside. Rent is gen erally \$5 per month. Some of the houses are equipped with hot and cold water and bathroom. I believe tha the company's store can be patronized at pleasure. You see it is handy to have such stores, for new mer can get credit at once, before they begin to earn any hing. In other stores cash is required where a may unknown. The powder question is managed on a certain plan, with which I am not entirely familiar t many of the men seem satisfied about it "Regarding payroll statements in THE SUN.

36 West Eleventh street, NEW YORK. The Century Magazine for October in four of its a cles considers various aspects of China and the Chi nese question. Ernest von Hesse-Wartegg tells of a isit to the tomb of Confucius; Sheridan Read, lately Consul at Tientsin, considers the Chinese as business nen: Bishop Potter writes of Chinese Traits and Western Blunders: and Mr. Wu Ting fang makes a elea for Fair Treatment. Mr. William Mason's Memories of a Musical Life are continued interestingly; and Mr. Morley's Cromwell is ended. St Walter Besant and Mr. Pennell collaborate in "East London Types," and Gov. Roosevelt writes of Civic Helpfulness. The number is important for other

Harper's Magazine for October contains many articles of interest and value. Poultney Bigelow. Miss Wilkins, Chalmers Roberts, H. H. Lowry, W. W. Jacobs, Alexander Hume Ford, Virginia Fraser Boyle and Seumas MacManus contribute short stories and essays: the poems are afforded by Ethna Carbery, Sarah Platt, William McLennan, Theodosia Garrie and Madison Cawein, and the continued stories by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Gilbert Parker, Israel Zang

contributions, too.

BRYAN AND THE TREATY OF PARIS. Repudiationist, Even to National Obliga-

tions Which He Helped to Contract. TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Bryan, in his efforts to shield himself from the charge of inconsistency in opposing the legitimate results of a treaty which he was largely instrumental in inducing the Senate to ratify. has frequently declared upon the stump that while he favored the treaty he also favored the Bacon resolution, which he says would have

secured independence for the Philippines. This may be the truth, but it is not the whole truth. Everybody who is familiar with the history of that treaty knows that it was debated ong and exhaustively before its ratification. Not only the Bacon resolution, but several others of the same nature, were introduced, discussed and defeated before the ratification of the treaty. Finally, after the friends of Filipino independence had failed to engraft any of their resolutions on the treaty it was amount. The Midvale bid was the lowest, but ratified by a majority vote of 60, of which 41 the time wanted by the company for making were Republicans and 19 Democrats, Popudeliveries was so long that the Department lists and Silverites

Mr. Bryan was so anxious to have this treaty ratified that he came in person to Washington to use his influence with the opposition Senators in its behalf, and he himself has admitted that he was responsible for its ratification. But he pleads, by way of confession and avoidance, that while it is true that he favored the treaty, he also favored the Bacon resolution. Yet he is entirely silent as to the fact that he failed to withdraw his influence in favor of he treaty after the Bacon resolution had been voted down. Instead of an unqualified support of the treaty, he might have made the adoption of the Bacon resolution, which he now tells us he so strongly favored, a condition of the ratification of the treaty. Had the nineteen votes which he influenced in behalf of the treaty been cast against it after the defeat of the Bacon resolution, the treaty would have failed of ratification, and this Government would have been freed from the responsipilities which it entailed upon us

Did Mr. Bryan after the defeat of the Bacon resolution make any attempt to withdraw his influence in favor of the treaty? If he did, let him prove it. If he did not, then the fact that he favored a resolution which was defeated is no excuse for his support of a treaty which he now denounces and repudiates. In that case he stands in the position of a man who having it in his power to defeat a treaty which committed his Government to its obligations is now opposing and denouncing that Government for fulfilling those obligations.

The question as to the independence of the filipinos was distinctly raised by these resolutions. Day after day and week after week they were supported by speeches from Senators Bacon, Hoar, Mason and others, and they were finally voted down, and the treaty ratified which ignored that independence and gave o Congress the power of determining the political status of the inhabitants. It did more; it pledged the United States to protect Spanish subjects who remained in Manila in their "rights of property," and in "the exercise of their industry, business or profession" and in "the free exercise of their religion;" and it provided that for ten years Spanish ships and merchandise should be admitted to the Phil ippine ports "under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States.

Mr. Bryan says now that the treaty was a bad one, but, bad or good, he did all he could to obtain its ratification, and he succeeded. With what grace does he now call upon us to repudiateobligations which he assisted to fasten upon us? He tells us now that if elected he will withdraw the army that is stationed in the Philippines, and leave the Spaniards and natives who have been friendly to us to the tender mercies of Aguinaldo and his Tagala We know what that would be, for even while our army is there Aguinaldo's banditti hav not hesitated to murder those inhabitants disposed to accept American rule

Mr. Bryan proposes to establish a protect torate over a Filipino republic, which while allowing them full control of their internal affairs, will protect them from foreign inter-In what clause of the Constitution ference. oes Mr. Bryan, strict constructionist as he professes to be, find any authority for this protectorate? He asserts that we have pro tected the States of Central and South America. but in that statement he is strangely in error. The Monroe Doctrine never established otectorate over those States. In fact, the

Monroe Doctrine was a mere Presidential dic tum until a few years ago, when it was ratified by Congress and declared a part of our national policy. The Monroe Doctrine never pledged this country to protect any foreign State. It was promulgated not in the interest of other States, but of ourselves. It was the answer that President Monroe gave to the scheme of the Holy Alliance which sought to rees tablish the power of Spain in America, and threatened, first, the overthrow of the Southern republics and then of the United States. But when Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico during John Quincy Adams's Administration, in his negotiations with Mexico spoke of the United States as being "pledged by the Monroe Doctrine "not to permit any other Power to interfere with their independence or form of government," the House of Repre sentatives called upon the President to inform it "whether the United States have in any nanner made any pledge to the Governments of Mexico and South America that the United States would not permit the interference of any foreign Power with the independence or form of government of those nations; and if so.

in what manner and to what effect?" To this resolution Mr. Clay, Adams's Secre tary of State, replied, denying that any such pledge had been made, and the matter was

dropped. It is now seventy years since the mulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. During that time various European nations have engaged in hostilities with the Central and South American States, and the United States have never fired a shot in behalf of any of them In the case of Mexico we did require Franc to withdraw its support from Maximilian but that was simply because our own interests forbade the establishment of a monarchy upon our Southern border. In the case of Venezuela, we did interfere to prevent the spoliation of weak by a great Power, but here again our interests were opposed to the acquisition by Great Britain of the mouth of the Orinoco River which she claimed, which would have given her the whole trade of that fertile region; and pesides our citizens were largely interested

in the mining regions in dispute. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, how long would it take him to establish a stable government in the Philippines, administered by Aguinaldo and his Tagals? Thomas Jefferson said that "the tree of liberty is a plant of slow growth," but Mr. Bryan seems to think that it is a mushroom that will spring up in a night. In 1815 the French people, with a thousand years of civilization behind them, had passed through all the gradations of a monarchy a republic, anarchy and the empire; but in that

rear Jefferson wrote to Lafayette: A full measure of liberty is not now perhaps to be expected by your nation, nor am I confident that they are prepared to preserve it. More than a generation will be requisite, under the administration of reasonable laws favoring the progress of knowledge in the general masses of the people, and their habituation to an independent security of person and property before they will be capable of estimating the value of freedom and the necessity of a sacred adherence to the principles on which it rests for preservation. Instead of that liberty which takes root and growth in the progress of reason, if recovered by mere force or accident, it becomes with an unprepared people a tyranny still, of the many, the few, or the one

Jefferson thought it would take a generation o educate the Frenchmen of that day to estimate the value of freedom, but his disciple Mr. Bryan, seems to think that with a wave of the hand and a "Presto! Change quickly!" he can convert ten million Filipinos into a modern republic J. S. T.

Its Curves. "By the way, what lines is the new comite opera-

Lines of beauty, principally."

THE ARMOR PLATE CONTROVERSY. Efforts Being Made to Settle It Before the

Date for Opening Bids. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-An earnest attempt is being made by the Navy Department and the armor making companies to settle the armor plate controversy in a manner satisfactory to all concerned before next Tuesday, the date set for the opening of the new bids for furnishing armor to the Governm nt. The bids opened under the first advertisement were unsatisfactory to the Department in several respects, but principally because the conditions laid down by the armor firms prevented the Government from getting the most advantageous rates. Out of about thirty-five thoutons of armor of all kinds, sand the Midvale Steel Company, a new factor the field, declined to furnish less than 20,000 tons, while the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies each declined to make contracts for furnishing less than half the entire

could not afford to wait for that period before could not afford to wait for that period belowed putting some of the armor on the battleships and armored cruisers last authorized, and desired to effect a compromise by which the Midvale company would get the total amount for which it bid and the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, which promised earlier deliveries, would divide the remaining amount between them. As there did not appear to be any propect of effecting such arrangement the Department rejected all the bids and readvertised the new bids to be opened on Oct. 2.

Secretary Long and Rear Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, have been in correspondence and have had oral conferences with the three competing firms with particular reference to a profest made by the Midvale company because its bid, the lowest was rejected. It is probable that there will be no bids received under the new advertisement, but the Department will not make any decision on the protest until after the date set for the opening. Secretary Long had an interview to-day with Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, the result of which has not been disclosed beyond the admission that an agreement was not effected. More conferences will be held in the next few days, and some time next week the Department expects to be able to reach some definite conclusion, preferably without it if the companies decline to make concessions. putting some of the armor on the battleships

An Election Prediction

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the hour for the political prophet has arrived, will you please register me thus, all gibes and smiles

notwithstanding? Mr. Bryan will be a worse whipped man than was Horace Greeley. He will not carry a single Northern or Western State, with the possible exception of Nevada and Idaho. He will lose Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, and barely save himself in Missouri and Virginia.

The reason is that the people are satisfied let well enough alone and, in the West, because they love the American soldier, and propose to back him up with dollars and ballots.

There are growing indications that it is the ecret wish of the brainlest leaders of the Democratic party to see this result brought about, so that four years hence the party may be freed rom Mr. Bryan's domination

New York State will give President McKinley an overwhelming majority; and David B. Hill will see what he has long foreseen and desired, viz. the wreck of Bryanism, and also of Tammany control of up-State politics. Senator Hill will pull true to the ticket, for Democracy is his only religion; he knows no other, though he had a good start in boyhood among the Methdists. But four years hence, if alive, he wil either be the candidate of his party or its die tator, and, unless the sky of the "trust" issue ooks less alarming than now (as it is not likel o), a Democratic administration of the Tilder Type will go into power. ARTHUR COPELAND. CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Sept. 24.

No Golden Hair Hung Down Her Back.

From the Baltimore American. With a promptness surprising, because so unisual, has the State Department forwarded to Mr. Hunt R. Mayo Thom of this city a gold medal for heroic conduct in saving a woman from drowning. There was no romance abou the deed, no beautiful maiden with her golden hair hanging down her back who was sinking for the last time in the cold embrace of th cruel waters. On the contrary, the rescued was an aged colored woman, nearly blind and helpless a woman the heroic rescuer had never seen before. Nor was the deed performed at a fashionable watering place, in the presence of thousands of spectators, gazing with admira tion and cheering till their shouts and plaudit drowned the noise of the loud-roaring sea. I was just the reverse. At a Virginia wharf, in the darkness of a cold winter morning, with the darkness of a cold winter morning, with only a few steamer passengers to see what was going on, Mr. Thom risked his life.

The medal is a fitting token of the nation's appreciation of such a deed. The hero will soon lead to the altar a beautiful bride, and among all the wedding presents that will be received this golden tribute to the husband's valor should be given a place of honor.

Not for Those Colleges! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! If many of the officers and members of the Bryanite "College Men's" Club organized last evening are of the same stamp as one of the officers, it must be a club after the leader's own heart.

This particular officer in the morning of the day of his election visited an attorney of this city with etter from a benevolent society asking for work. Like Bryan, he had made a failure in his professio and, like Bryan, if he could not make a living in any other way, he proposed, he said, to take a political

The striking resemblance between the circumstance of this gentleman, his past history and his purposes and that of the briefless barrister from Nebraska, n

doubt secured the election mentioned Do the Democratic managers think that with mer of this stripe for representative "college men" they can influence the votes of the sons of that Harvard which has its "Memorial Hall" to the memory of those who died for the flag, of that Yale which orga nized the Yale Battery for service in the war with Spain, and of that Princeton which, as Dr. Van Dyke says, is a name always synonymous with Patriotism and Piety? Aber nicht. PRINCETON ALUMNUS.

"Honesty Is the Best Policy."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: When business man breaks and settles with his cred tors for twenty cents or forty-five cents on the dollar he repudiates eighty or fifty five cents on the dollar of the debts.

He never does entirely get over the effects of thus repudiating his honest debts. If the United States becomes a free silver nation will repudiate fifty-five cents on every dollar of its debts and will never get over thus repudiating its honest debts. Such a stigma hangs on to a nation much more tenaciously and longer than it does on ar individual. We will have the finger of scorn pointed at us by all other nations, and justly, too, for we will be dishonest and dishonorable. A. F. BELO.

What Senator Morgan Said About Banks. From the Washington Post He said he would prefer State banks founded on pecie basis to national banks, no matter how good

the system, founded on the credit of the Government

EVERGREEN, Ala., Sept. 26.

The "Idle" Soldiers. From the Baltimore American. ["This country has a hundred thousand soldiers ralking around in idleness." - W. J. Bryan.] Walking around in idleness,

Wherever the flag's assailed;
Westing the foe with an idle might
I hat never yet has falled.
Lawton, and Liscum, and Logan, tooCapron—the list is long—
Went to their death in "idleness." Capron—the list is long — Went to their death in "idleness," And their "idleness" was wrong. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan-Why should we call the roll?
They idled away in the idle fight—
In fights that tried the sou.
Walking around in idleness"—
Braving the leaden hall.

What of the glow of a nation's pride?
Is that but an idle tale? "Walking around in idleness,"
Over the Pekin road:
Scorched and worn by the galling sun,
Lugging an idle load.
Fighting with idle energy.
Cheering with idle breath—
Thinking with idle breath—

Thinking, with idle love, of home And dying an idle death. Private Smith, with an idle groan, Gone to a home above: And idle tears mark the idle woe And the idle mother's love. "Walking around in idieness"— Lawton and Liseum, too: Lawton and Liscum, too; Legions more will come idly when There are idle deeds to do.

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting

In "Russia Against India; the Struggle for Asia," by Archibald R. Colquhoun (Harper Brothers), the author supplies a great deal of clear and interesting information in small space In his preface he says that the book is intended to bring before the Anglo-Saxon public a ques tion of vital importance. He submits that Brit. ish interests in India involve the interests of the whole Anglo-Saxon race and of a number of the Latin races as well, and that these interests are in jeopardy. The book has nine chapters; two of these are devoted to a historical review, three to a sketch of the country and people of Centra Asia as they are to-day, and the rest to the Brit ish rule in India, to Afghanistan and Persia, to the work of Russia in Central Asia and to the defence of India. The chapters on the country and people of Central Asia are the outcome of the author's own travels and observation and are particularly interesting.

The advent of the Russians in Central Asia

has of course had its effect upon the appear-

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ance of many of the towns, one of which, Tash kent, the capital of the Province of Turkestar and a city of very ancient origin, is singled out by the author for detailed illustration Here European streets and squares, European equipages and clothes, even American handorgans, project themselves upon the Oriental scene. A Russian colony with the Governor General in his palace as a centre, with the usual military and civil officials and their families, has grafted itself upon Tashkent. The little houses of the Russian officials and merchants are whitewashed, trim and neat, and the Governor's palace has an ornamental garden around it, laid out in artifidal lakes and little hills and dales, where the military band plays every evening. There are stiff public buildings, a wide square, an ugly little church, a new and improved bazaar, and all this seems particularly curious when it is considered that Tashkent is only about 200 miles from Samarkand. The new and improved pazaar at Tashkent was not successful. Everyoody continued to like the old bazaar, nor is this faithfulness wonderful. The old bazaar is cluttered and crowded. It has undergone no changes or improvements since the Russian occupation. The narrow streets on which its little shops open are paved after a method much favored in Central Asia; between the blocks of stone are left generous spaces which are channels of mud in winter and repositories of deep white dust in summer. Over these the preoccupied Kirghiz bumps along on his camel, quite unconcerned, and if the pedestrian does not keep carefully to the raised sidewalk of mud the camels may knock him over The shopkeeper removes the entire front of his shop every morning so that the purchaser may be confronted by no obstacle. He is a distinctly interesting part of the spectacle as he site cross-legged on a mat among his warea The business of selling things is very much subdivided. Each shop sells one particular thing. In the tea shops you get only tea, and you must go to four or five shops to get the whole of a brass teapot. It is hard to think how the new and improved bazaar could have hoped to improve on this. Do you wish a garment of cotton or silk? You can see it made in the bazaar. With their rough machines of wood men will fashion the cloth before your eyes, and other men will embroider it for you stretching the material over a wooden hoop, chalking a pattern upon it, and going over the pattern with silk thread and a sort of crochet

The houses in Tashkent have courts, porticoes, guest chambers, beautifully carved doors swinging on pivots instead of hinges; seldom windows; pretty ceilings made of round willow boughs set in between the rafters and picked out in colors with occasional touches of gold; plastered walls with painted pictures of fruit and flowers, and almost no furniture. unless the owner has been bitten with the crage to imitate the Russians, in which case there are cheap tables and chairs of a conventional type imported from Russia, for such things are not made in Tashkent. The honored visitor in such a house is immediately treated to such refreshment as it is supposed he will like. A piece of striped calico or silk is spread on the floor and sweetmeats are brought in and placed on it. Of these he eats with satisfaction as he sits on a rug cross-legged. A favorite dish consists of carrots chopped fine in h little round cakes are much esteemed. bread is thin and wafer-like, and is baked by being plastered on the sides of a round

The owner of such a house is attired in a pair of loose white trousers made of cotton and tied round the waist with a cord and tassels. His cotton shirt is very long, with a small slit for the head to go through, and wide sleeves; over this he wears a coat, or two or three coats, according to the weather. The Tashkent coat is long, cut very sloping at the neck, and the sleeves of it are enormous-much too long for convenience, but satisfying the Asiatic sense of propriety, which requires the hands to be covered. In summer the coat is of cotton or silk, often striped or patterned in the most gorgeous colors: in winter one of the coats will be made of cloth and lined with fine sheepskin or fur A scarf or shawl is twisted round the waist, and a turban of striped cotton-or of white material if the wearer is distinguished for piety-is wound about the head over a little embroidered skullcap.

The dress of the women is similar, but their coats are more often of silk, and many strings of beads, gold and gems are worn about the neck. The women also wear bracelets, anklets, hair ornaments, and sometimes nose rings, and they use cosmetics, because it is the especial duty of a good Mussul woman to preserve her beauty and please her husband. There are hotels in Tashkent, but they give only indifferent pleasure to the Western traveller. The food of the country is "mutton, mutton, mutton!" In such a town as Tashkent there is som attempt to vary the method of cooking, but the run of dishes are too greasy and insipid for European palates. Wine can be got in Tashkent, imported from Russia, at fabulous prices, but the native drink is green tea, which is sometimes thickened with cream or melted tallow, and sometimes flavored with a small dried lemon "Altogether," says Mr. Colqunoun, "Tashkent is a curious and typical example of East meeting West. The modern Russian soldier and his Paris dressed wife rub shoulders with the Uzbek or Kirghiz, whose ancestors were Khans and Beks in this country at a time when Russia was a mere congeries of half-savage States; or with the Mongols, whose warrior kings in days of old not only conquered Russia, but a great portion of the then known world; or with the Tadjiks, of almost prehistoric origin, former owners of the soil, who were dispossessed by Kirghiz and Mongol alike, but still retain their in-dividuality. All these varying peoples have accepted the yoke of their Western conquerors. The Oriental is above all a fatalist, and he recognizes the inevitable wave of Russian advance. Once the White Tsar had proved his power, the Sart at all events-for the nomads are less tractable-bowed his head and made the best of things. And such will be the case in Afghanistan as Russia moves forward toward India."

The call of the book is to secure India by keeping the Russians out of Afghanistan. If the fatalism of the Afghans is to be called upon for an especial manifestation, the idea is to have it manifest itself in the acceptance of British rather than Russian rule.

In "The Master Christian" (Dodd. Mead & Co.) Miss Marie Corelli emits a long-drawn melancholy howl. Six hundred solid pages of small print and nothing but words, words, words-in all their Corellian confusion of tangled syntax and hurid illogicality. The lady is angry. Angry with the Pope, the Church of Rome and the Church of England, the Roman Catholic priesthood and the Protestant Bishops -and she sets out to demolish them all with a vigor and earnestness equal to that of the miable enthusiast who tried, with a br of firecrackers and a parlor match, to blow